Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVI. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863. NUMBER 281.

THE NEWS.

The situation in Virginia is a puzzle to soldiers, and a stumbling block and rock of offense to telegraphic correspondents, if either of these are capable of offense. Our belief is less offence to send one hour what the next may contradict or explode. Our readers may vex themselves over the disengagement of the news for the past few days and each must decide for himself whether Hooker has returned southward of the river, whether Lee has gone to Richmond, whether events will soon thicken again and a crisis be near at hand; and history is made, and the lagging business be made; and important events be upon the topic; or whether there be any tapis, or mystery, or crisis, or lagging, or any other quality beyond the unreliability of inoffensive telegraph news, in a war time. "Blame not the dead." Do not waste time in proper headed phrases launched against the reporters. Remember this, that the time in each instance conveyed precisely the news that Any "reliable gentleman" of your acquaintance would have brought you, having at the same hour, and the same place with the dispatch, came through without having his opinions corrected in route. The dispatch brings the rumor of the hour at Washington, or in the army centre reported from. The next hour, perhaps, corrects it; but meanwhile the other dispatch has got into print, and gone far and wide before it is overhauled. This is the theory of these dispatches. Of one thing hereafter, reader, rest assured. Whenever there is good news to be told, it will be safe to save the powder and the general enthusiasm until the authorities at Washington announce the event. Rely upon it they will not fling the daily accredited capture of Richmond out of the hands of all the people from Maine to Minnesota, for one hour after it comes under their official ken. The grave dispatches may harbinger the event, keep up silences, and accumulate grounds of probability; but it will be safe for all denominations, or even full credence among patient people deceived aforetime, to wait on the Government, who are as eager as the most zealous reporter, to chronicle victory before all the world, all and any send successes.

The news from Virginia is "mixed." It seems, however, now certain that General Hooker has not re-crossed. He is still on the Falmouth side. And up to Monday, the enemy were still in force on his front, both armies doubtless repairing damages and preparing to resume the great struggle which shall test their *material* and leadership.

The case of the infamous Vallandigham still waits a decision, which will turn simply on the legal point of jurisdiction and power of courts martial to try civilians.

The rebel General Earl Van Dorn has met a violent death at the hands of one Dr. Peters, with whose wife Van Dorn had sustained an improper intimacy. Van Dorn was a Mississippian by birth, was a graduate of West Point, and in 1842 entered the service of the United States as 2d Lieutenant in the 7th U. S. Infantry.

The news from the Peninsula shows that our forces are again on the move up the Peninsula, Gen. Keyes having occupied West Point and White House and thrown out his pickets to within twenty-five miles of Richmond.

Kentucky loyalty has been a plant of slow growth, but is even now beginning to put forth promising blossoms. The doings of the Seventh District, unconditional Union Convention, reported elsewhere in our Lexington special dispatch, have the true ring, and the grounds on which the venerable Crittenden is nominated are loyal and outspoken for the Union. Kentucky has had a severe lesson, and Mr. Crittenden himself has had bitter and unenviable facilities for the study of Magoffinism, which has cost Kentucky so much in time past, and still holds peril very near at the door.

The Canada crisis has culminated. The notary go out, and a new election is ordered.

Gen. Burnside has approved certain findings of Court Martial which sentence to ignominious death the unhappy men named in our dispatch. One of them is a deserter from this State, implicated in the late disloyal riots near Jonesboro. It may be ungracious to write it, but we sincerely hope that nothing will hinder between these men and their merited fates. The country in its peril cannot afford immunity to those who desert its armies, or aid its enemies by giving assistance or spies. Too many have passed scathless in these classes already, and examples are needed. The necessity is sure but real.

Our Washington dispatches contain interesting references to the coming draft, the details of which are being arranged to work with all possible smoothness when once set in motion.

Gen. Hooker has issued a general order, which we give elsewhere, tendering his congratulation to the army, for the achievements of the last seven days. He says: "It has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the country. It is sufficient to say, they were or it cannot be foreseen or prevented by human sagacity or resources." The general tone of the order is excellent, without straining after rhetorical effects.

Lieut. Major T. F. Robb, formerly of this city, is Illinois Military Inspector and Agent of U. S. Sanitary Commission, in charge of Refugees," at the new Union Home of Refuge, in Jackson, Tenn. A Relief Club has been formed at Jackson, of which Major Robb is President. Town meetings have been held, and eighty members admitted. Very good, considering the location.

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the week ending May 9, 1863:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	36,403	71,117
Wheat, bush.	146,926	207,241
Corn, bush.	540,365	250,069
Oats, bush.	119,952	246,426
Barley, bush.	14,272	17,500
Rye, bush.	7,179	
Broom corn, lbs.	3,666	29,722
Potatoes, bush.	2,000	17,500
Hay, tons.	783.81	2,943.929
Pork, bbls.	81,000	3,346,000
Beef, bbls.	1,000	172,700
Lard, lbs.	14,841	17,455
Tallow, lbs.	6,903	6,675

The following table shows the receipts of grain, live stock, &c., since January 1st for three years:

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Wheat, bush.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Corn, bush.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Oats, bush.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley, bush.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye, bush.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Broom corn, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Potatoes, bush.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Hay, tons.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Pork, bbls.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beef, bbls.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Lard, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Tallow, lbs.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

From Western Virginia.

New York, May 12.—A Pittsburg telegram of the 11th says: The rebels made a raid to Running Springs Oil Well and destroyed the machinery.

They burned boats and destroyed large quantities of provisions at the Springs on the Kanawha River, thirty miles from Parkersburg, Wirt county, ten miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Rebel Spies to be Shot.

New York, May 11.—Two rebel spies, named Wm. Corbin and J. H. Bledsoe, who were to be shot to death on the 18th inst., at Johnson's military depot, near Kentucky, were respited by the commanding officer, military commissioners having refused to recognize the jurisdiction of the United States, for the Confederate army. They were also suspected of carrying mails and belonging to the rebel

NORTH CAROLINA

(Special Correspondence of the N. Y. World.)

NEW BERN, N. C., May 5, 1863.

Under the act donating lands to the several States and Territories, for the establishment of agricultural colleges, the following States have accepted the conditions in the order named:

1. Iowa—To select land within her own limits.
2. Rhode Island—To locate with scrip.
3. Minnesota—To select within her own limits.
4. Kansas—To select within her own limits.
5. Illinois—Part selection, part scrip.
6. New York—Scrip.
7. Kentucky—Scrip.
8. Vermont—Scrip.
9. Wisconsin—To select within her own limits.
10. Pennsylvania—Scrip.

Thirty-five thousand pieces of scrip of one quarter section (160 acres) each, will be issued to these States at once.

We published recently a briefer statement of the occupation of these land-grants by sundry States, but several have since accepted the conditions of the act, and we therefore repeat the list, bringing it down to the latest date. It is observable that Ohio and Indiana stand almost alone in thus far neglecting this important opportunity. Do their farmers want no Agricultural Colleges?

The War Department, taking lessons from the bitter dissatisfaction excited among the recently returned New York regiments, by its action in sending them home without the arms they had borne through two years of service, has ordered:

"That hereafter, any volunteer regiment leaving the field to be mustered out of service may retain its arms, on application of its officers, who are thereby made responsible for their safe delivery to the Governor of the State to which they belong. These arms will then be held for re-issue to the same regiments, provided they are at once re-organized.

The Internal Revenue Department is ready to fill all orders for the fifty dollar (internal stamp; also, four and six cent stamps for promissory notes.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is about to sell to the highest bidder, the Winnebago forest lands in Minnesota, comprising some of the choicest farming lands in that State. They are to be sold in tracts of not less than 160 acres, and no bid less than $2.50 per acre will be received.

The following are the names of additional Western officers named in the recent battle:

Lieut. Stock, 8th Ohio; Lieut. Jackson, 8th Ohio; Lieut. H. M. Wheeler, 8th Wis.; Lieut. Greene, 8th Wis.; Capt. C. W. Newkirk, 36th Wis.; Lieut. O. W. Cotton, 8th Mich.; Lieut. D. B. Smith, 8th Mich.; Lieut. Redmond, 3d Ill.; Lieut. A. Hamlin, 8th Mich.; Lieut. Wm. Latta, 14th Ind.; Capt. G. E. Work, 14th Indc; Capt. R. A. Johnston, 3d Ind. cavalry; Capt. J. C. Williams, 37th Ind.; Lieut. Samuel McClinger, 21st Ohio; Lieut. H. M. Ryder, 36th Ohio.

A large tract of land in, Isabella county, Michigan, which has heretofore been withdrawn from sale, is to be put into market on the 25th of May, Judge Edmonds, the Commissioner of the Land Office, has just dispatched instructions to the Register and Receiver at Ionia, in that State, which will effectually protect all pre-emptors and actual settlers, who have for eight years spared no pains to settle their lands before the 25th inst., or cause them under the provisions of the Homestead law. After the 25th inst., all lands not thus disposed of, will be open to ordinary sale, or location at private entry, although where two or more parties apply for a tract at the same time, the law of pre-emption is to be put up for sale to the highest bidder.

The New Light Draft Monitors.

Within a few days several contracts, in addition to those already printed, have been given out for the first navy batch of Monitors. So far as we can learn, the list stands thus at present, as to names, constructors, and places of construction:

1. Wassuc, Dunsmuir & Co., Baltimore.
2. Napa, Harlan & Hollingsworth, Wilmington, Delaware.
3. ——, Vance, Merrick & Son, Philadelphia.
4. Tunxis, Roaney & Archibald, Chester, Pa.
5. Umpqua, Reaney, Son & Messer, Pittsburg.
6. Casco, Atlantic Works, Boston.
7. ——, Atlantic Works, Boston.
8. Shawnee, Curtis & Tilden, Boston.
9. ——, Curtis & Tilden, Boston.
10. Sangamon, Atlantic Works, Boston.
11. Chimo, Adams, Boston.
12. Klamath, J. Swift & Co., Cincinnati.
13. Yuma, Swift & Co., Cincinnati.
14. Yuma, Morris, Perine, Jersey City.
15. Pike, Morris, New York.

By the terms of these contracts, the sum of $350,000 will be paid if the vessel is completed for six months, or $364,000 if in eight months.

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THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Gen Hooker's Congratulatory Order.

CHEERING NEWS FROM THE PENINSULA.

OPERATIONS OF GEN. KEYES' COLUMN.

OUR ARMY STILL AT FALMOUTH.

THE ENEMY STILL AT FREDERICKSBURGH.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11, 1863.

The following order has been issued by Gen. Hooker:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, May 11, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 49.—The Major General commanding, tenders to this army his congratulations on the achievements for the last seven days. If it has not accomplished all that was expected, the reasons are well known to the army. It is sufficient to say that they were of a character not to be foreseen, or prevented by human sagacity or resources.

In withdrawing from the south bank of the Rappahannock, before delivering a general battle to our adversary, the army has given renewed evidence of its confidence in itself, and its ability to the principles it represents. In fighting at a disadvantage, we would have been recreant to our trust to ourselves, our cause and our country. Profoundly loyal, and conscious of its strength, the army of the Potomac will give or decline battle, whenever its interests or honor may demand. It will also be the guardian of its own history and its own arms.

By our celerity and secrecy of movement, our advance upon and passage of the river, was undisputed, and on our withdrawal, not a rebel ventured to follow.

The events of the last week may swell with pride the heart of every officer and soldier of this army. We have added new laurels to its former renown. We have made long marches, crossed rivers, surprised the enemy in his entrenchments, and wherever we have fought, we have inflicted heavier blows than we have received.

We have taken from the enemy five thousand prisoners and arms, colors, cannon, and brought off seven pieces of artillery, and placed *hors de combat* 18,000 of his chosen troops. We have destroyed his depots filled with vast amounts of stores, damaged his communication, captured provisions within the fortifications of his capital, and filled his country with fear and consternation.

We have no other regret than that caused by the loss of our brave comrades, and in this we are consoled by the conviction that they have fallen in the holiest cause ever submitted to the arbitrament of battle, and in the defence of our liberties.

S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1863.

This morning's *Chronicle* publishes the following: The recent report purporting to have been telegraphed from the city to various Northern journals, to the effect that General Hooker had crossed with the Rappahannock and was now at Chancellorsville is, we have the best authority for saying, untrue. Neither the President nor Secretary Stanton has received any such intelligence. If any movement like the above has taken place, they are not aware of it.

The belief is prevalent in the Army of the Potomac that Stonewall Jackson's wound was received from his own men, though it is generally supposed that it must have been accidental not intentional.

Dispatches from Fortress Monroe announcing his death on Sunday, confirm the same impression.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says, that from Fredericksburg, the last of the four ambulance trains due on Thursday, reached the city at 11 p. m., bringing four hundred wounded, which makes the whole number received since the battle, up to that time, four up 2,000. The *Examiner* thinks there is getting to be too much and too free an admixture of the beyond in these affairs. Whenever is being spoken opinion amongst officers that the commonest affairs cannot be performed without it. Announcing the arrival of prisoners from the Rappahannock, it says: The subjoined general field and staff officers captured on the Rappahannock had arrived at the Libby prison up to yesterday afternoon, (9th inst.) We transmit only Western names. Wm. Hayes, Brig. Gen. 3d Brigade; S. Meyer, Col. 107th Ohio; Chas. Ganz, Col. 103d Penn, M. A. Danks, Major 63d Penn; thirty-nine Captains, twenty-five 1st and 2d Lieutenants and 1 man.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 12, 1863.

The New York *Herald*, of this morning, has correspondence from West Point, Virginia, dated May 9th, as follows. A portion of the 4th Army Corps, Major-Gen. Erasmus A. Keyes, commanding, reached this point shortly after one o'clock, on Thursday night, the 7th inst.

These troops were conveyed hither in a large fleet of transports, convoyed by a fleet of gunboats. The landing was undisputed by the enemy. Immediately on landing, Gen. Keyes ordered a reconnoissance up the York River Road toward White House, the old base of operations of our army last Summer. For this purpose, Company F, Capt. Edwards, and Company D, Capt. Paul, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry, were selected.

The Richmond papers of Saturday contain the following items. There is little in their editorials except favorable comments upon their most extravagant exaggerations of our losses, and the advantage gained thereby by the Confederate army.

The country people around Richmond have discontinued making visits in consequence of the belief that their houses will be impressed for military purposes. The British Consul at Richmond declines to issue any more passes. Of the Union prisoners in the Libby Prison, the *Examiner* says the higher officers are released, and all take their condition philosophically—looking forward to an exchange in a few days.

A large amount of blockade goods was sold at auction in Richmond on Thursday. The sale included $30,000 worth of ladies boots and shoes for Summer wear. The sale realized $160,000 in the aggregate. A new Confederate States flag has been adopted. It was raised in Richmond on Monday.

The *Examiner* proclaims that the Union army has crossed the Rappahannock for the last time.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The New York *Herald's* letter from West Point, Va., states that Gen. Keyes was in the saddle and rode, and says: "You may look for stirring news from here, suddenly."

The N. Y. *Times'* dispatch from the Army of the Potomac, dated the 9th says: "Our wounded are coming over rapidly, the figures of our total loss being much diminished by the coming in of stragglers."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 7th says: Col. Edgar's battalion, 800 strong, at Lewisburg, Greenbury county, were surprised by 1,000 Yankees cavalry, on Friday night last. Edgar rallied his men, and beat the Federals off, killing eleven and capturing seven wounded and fifty-seven prisoners.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The impression prevailed at Falmouth on Friday, that the enemy had withdrawn from our front.

The Fourth resolution is as follows:

Mr. Crittenden accepted the nomination in a short speech, pledging himself to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

The Convention was kept and enthusiastic for the Union, and was composed of men who are determined to sink the negro, and quit quarrelling with the President until this rebellion is put down forever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

MATTERS AT THE CAPITAL.

Preparations for the Coming Draft.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1863.

Senator Wade is expected here within a day or two. Senator Fessenden came yesterday. Senators Wilkinson, Sumner and Wilson will return from the army in a day or two. This assemblage may mean something.

Congressman Moorhead of Pittsburg came recently, on the report that his son in the army of the Potomac had been killed. He was happily disappointed in finding him only slightly wounded, and is returning to-day.

General instructions have been issued for land officers to the Surveyors General of Kansas, Nebraska and Dakotah. Those to all others are in course of preparation.

It is rumored on doubtful authority that Hon. Robert J. Walker sends advices that he has made favorable negotiations for $100,000,000 abroad, with interest payable in London.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—A special to the Times says that under the provisions of the enrollment law, as construed at the War Department, the men will be in the service of the United States from the moment they are drafted, and the Government has ordered that they be put in uniform and provided with knapsacks, haversacks, &c., &c., as soon as they report to the Provost Marshals.

The Quartermaster General has been ordered to fill the requisitions of the Provost Marshal Generals for the clothing and other equipments to be delivered at whatever point the latter may designate.

By order of the Secretary of War, officers of regiments going out of service by reason of the expiration of their terms of service, may, with the consent of their respective Governors, re-enlist their regiments within thirty days from the expiration of their original service, for a term of three years unless sooner discharged; and upon the regiment being filled up within the thirty days aforesaid, the officers shall be restored to their rank as from the date of their original commissions.

This, however, will give no claim to pay for the time between muster out and re-entry into service.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Sentences of Court Martial Approved.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 13 6.

The argument in the Vallandigham *habeas corpus* case was concluded to-day before Judge Leavitt, and the Judge said that as the case was a very important one, he would take time to consider it before rendering his decision.

General Burnside has approved the finding and sentences of the court martial in session in this city, as follows:

Thomas Perkins *alias* Hawkins, Geo. P. Sims, and William S. Surges, of the rebel army, and captured as spies in Kentucky—found guilty, and sentenced to be hung.

Private John C. Shore, of Company F, 190th Ill. Volunteers, for mutinous and insubordinate conduct at Anna, Union county, Illinois, and for desertion from his regiment—guilty, and sentenced to be shot to death.

Gen. Burnside orders that the four prisoners be executed on Johnson's Island, and that they be executed on Friday, May 29th.

Richard Eggleston, of Covington, Kentucky, tried on the charge of harboring for Jeff. Davis, was sentenced to sixty days hard labor at John Morris' farm.

Sergeant John R. Lyle, of the rebel army, tried by court-martial at Bowling Green, Kentucky, on the charge of being a spy, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hung, and Gen. Burnside directs that he also be executed on the 29th of May, at Johnson's Island.

A large number of refugees from the mountains in Kentucky and East Tennessee arrived here to-day. They speak of great distress among the Union men in the mountains.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Situation Below Murfreesboro.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MURFREESBORO, May 12, 1863.

Although Col. Wilder, in his recent expedition through Wilson county, met no considerable body of the enemy, he had several skirmishes with small parties, killing six, wounding eighteen, and capturing sixty-eight horses. He lost two horses killed, and one man accidentally wounded.

Wharton occupied Lebanon, but fled at Wilder's approach. Wheeler, Morgan and Wharton are all in the vicinity of Liberty and Alexandria, with 5,000 men, probably meditating an attack on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.

Scouts report the 3d and 5th Georgia cavalry encamped on Big Creek, near Hoover camp. Two regiments of rebel infantry, the 18th Tennessee and 18th Georgia, have recently moved up near Readyville. In other respects, so far as we know, the situation is unchanged.

The weather is quite warm.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A special from Murfreesboro, 11th, says, trustworthy information has been received that Martin's rebel cavalry is at Fortsville, and is reported to have reinforced Buckner's division. A lady arrived at Nashville, reports 700 rebels at Williamsport. Latest reports state that the entire rebel force is from 60,000 to 65,000.

FRANKLIN, Tenn., May 10.—A flag of truce from Spring Hill to-day reports Van Dorn's death. He was shot by Dr. Peters, not Major Cheary. There had long been an undue intimacy between Mrs. Peters and Gen. Van Dorn. Dr. Peters spoke to Nashville. Major Gen. W. H. Jackson, formerly of the United States army, temporarily succeeds Van Dorn in command. Brigadier Gen. Dobney H. Maury will soon take command. All quiet.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 12, 1863.

Capt. Eads, gunboat builder, is out in a card, explaining the representations to the Provost Marshal concerning the loyalty of D. H. Armstrong, a notorious rebel sympathizer. He says that Armstrong went on his bond for the gunboat contract, and loaned him an endorsement to raise money to finish the gunboats at a time when his credit was exhausted.

The Post Commander at Lexington has issued an order requiring all citizens to take an oath of allegiance or consider themselves under arrest. The order caused the greatest excitement, and had a happy effect.

The citizens of Cape Girardeau have raised five hundred dollars to buy a sword for Gen. McNeil, and two hundred dollars for a sword for Col. Livingston, of the 1st Nebraska regiment, for their gallant defense of the town against the rebels.

Rebel guerillas have been driven off the Rolla and Springfield road by the Kansas cavalry sent out by Col. Cloud.

The remains of rebel camps are said to have been discovered between Waynesville and Lebanon, it was doubtless a blind. Gen. Herron is expected here to-morrow.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 12, 1863.

G. C. Whitney, a broker of Chicago, left St. Louis for Chicago, Sunday afternoon, having in custody K. E. Burnett, charged with the theft of $400 in gold and silver, also with forgery. Between this city and Bloomington Burnett managed to get to the platform of the car, from which he jumped, while the train was in motion, and escaped. He was arrested by City Marshal Morgan, in Dunn's bank, in this city, and goes to Chicago.

Lieutenants W. H. H. Singleton, Joseph Leitlich and John Powell, of the 66th Illinois Volunteers, have been dismissed from service for neglect of duty and absenting themselves from their commands, thus allowing themselves to be captured by the enemy.

By order of the War Department cavalry regiments are to have veterinary surgeons in the future.

Capt. J. D. Wolf, of the 66th Illinois, has been restored to his rank by order of the War Department, provided the Governor has not filled the vacancy.

Capt. Isaac Keyes, of this city, U. S. Deputy Marshal, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the 6th district. This is a most excellent appointment. Dr. C. H. Whitmore has been appointed examining surgeon of the 8th district.

A company of colored men left Quincy for Massachusetts, yesterday, to join Gov. Andrew's colored regiment.

Capt. Thomas J. L. Remmington has been appointed Major of the 38th regiment, vice Dutcher, who has resigned; Henry Strong, Surgeon of the 50th; Lieut. Wm. Tectman, Quartermaster of the 38th; Rev. Wm. M. Brun, Chaplain of the 38th; Capt. Robert G. Ryder, Major of the 38th; Enoch Lagore, Surgeon of the 12th; Lieut. Hiram P. Roberts, Chaplain of the 84th; Capt. John M. Graham, Major of the 7th cavalry.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, May 12.—The three prisoners brought down from Cobden last night, and James Conder, brought from the same place a few days since, were sent to Cincinnati to-day, in charge of Sergeant Andrews.

A gentleman who lives in Union county says the Copperheads in that region are showing signs of penitence, and many are anxious to show their loyalty. If the Government will treat the leaders as they deserve, all will be well.

The new gunboat Osage made a trial trip to Mound City, to-day, with Captain Pennock on board. Her machinery is pronounced perfect.

The gunboat Roy starts for Upper Tennessee this afternoon.

At the local election, yesterday, 109 votes were polled for the Union ticket.

News from the extreme front is very scarce. Governor Yates is with the advance, as it marches on Jackson, cheering and sustaining the boys by his presence.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says: "We understand Jackson is already invested, and that the rebels have no way of getting out of Vicksburg, but by cutting their way through the national army."

The steamer Horizon, during the engagement at Grand Gulf, ran on a snag and sunk, with one hundred thousand rations on board. Most of the rations lost on the barges on Sunday night have been picked up, only slightly damaged.

It was a pontoon bridge over the Big Black that was destroyed, instead of a railroad bridge.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

NEW YORK, May 11.—The steamship city of Washington, from Liverpool the 30th, arrived at two o'clock this morning.

The Charleston failure attracts much attention. The London *Times* regards it as a catastrophe more signal than any previous in the North has yet sustained, and draws a moral that forts are still more than a match for ironclads.

The *Daily News* says: It is puerile to describe the repulse as a cal astrophe, and doubts whether many sensible Americans ever expected to see Charleston taken by the fleet.

The Confederate loan slightly advanced under the news.

The *Observer* says: "Representations sent to Washington, regarding Mr. Adams' conduct, in granting certificates to ships, will doubtless shorten his diplomatic mission."

The *Times*, on the contrary, says that the difficulties are likely to be smoothed down.

It is reported that Mr. Adams admits having acted with undue haste, and consequently raises no pretentions to necessitate an absolute protest from our government in the other.

The *Star* says: "The frank explanations by Mr. Adams have re-established the friendly feelings which have always existed between him and Russell."

The Paris correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a report that the French Government had sent instructions to Washington to demand explanations respecting Mr. Adams' safe pass.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Matters in Banks' Department, Texas News, &c.

JACKSON, Miss., May 7.—It is reported that Banks' army has been divided into three columns, one fortifying the town of Opelousas, one remaining at Atchafalaya and one at Baton Rouge. Banks has seized all the negroes on the Governor's plantation, Kirby Smith has arrived at Alexandria, from Arkansas, with Walker's Texas brigade as reinforcements. Smith is confident that he can drive Banks back to Berwick. Three powerful Confederate gunboats are at Alexandria, above the falls. The wheat crop in Texas is unprecedentedly promising. Magruder's headquarters have been removed to San Antonio.

At a public sale in Augusta, Ga., prices for negroes ranged from $700 to $2,000.

The French in Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 13.—We have advices from Vera Cruz to April 27th, via French sources.

The fall of Puebla was expected to be announced by the next mail. Forey had met with no repulses or reverses whatever, and had lost but forty-one men killed, and sixteen wounded during the siege.

The War in Missouri.

LEBANON, Mo., May 11.—Col. Jacobs has had a hard fight of eight hours with the rebel Morgan.

Col. Jacobs' loss was heavy, but he succeeded in getting all his men on the north side of the river, and will be reinforced.

ST. LOUIS, May 11.—The existence of an association, formed for the purpose of rendering aid and comfort to the enemy, has been discovered at Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri. Twelve citizens are already arrested, and some twenty others are being sought for. The secrets of the organization were discovered by a loyal citizen, who, having suspected its existence for some time, joined it for the purpose of breaking up the nest of traitors.

Explosion of a Magazine.

NEW YORK, May 12.—A powder magazine connected with a cartridge factory in 79th street, near East river, exploded last night. The building was considerably shattered, and a few houses in the vicinity suffered somewhat. No lives were lost so far as known.

Immense Receipts of Grain at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 12.—The receipts of grain at Buffalo, for Sunday and Monday, reach 2,100,000 bushels. It is the largest amount ever received here, and is believed to be larger than was ever received anywhere in the same time.

New Chief Justice of Utah.

NEW YORK, May 11.—A special Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* announces the appointment of John Titus, of Pennsylvania, as Chief Justice of Utah, vice Kinney, removed.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Arrived, the bark Comet from Honolulu, with dates to April 16th. The Hawaiian Supreme Court has rendered a decision sustaining the law prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors to the natives.

The Canadian Crisis.

MONTREAL, May 12.—Parliament was prorogued this afternoon; the dissolution and general election takes place immediately.

Foreign Consuls Liable to Tax ation.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Commissioner Lewis has decided that foreign Consuls are liable to taxation under the Excise Law.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, May 13, 1863.

Three thousand bushels of wheat are said to have been purchased at Oshkosh for Rhode Island to have been transferred to Havre, France.

FLOUR—Was dull to-day.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and advanced 2c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet at 1c to 2c better.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 12, 1863.

WHEAT—The market is unsettled and steady. The sales were 400 bels at 82@85c—the latter for white.

PROVISIONS—There has been no change in the market since our last report. Mess pork is still nominally at 18@18 50 for old and $18 50@19 00 for new. Both meats are dull at 5c for shoulders and 8c for sides, loose. Bacon—Shoulders can be bought at 6½c; 40 bbls sides sold at 8c. There was some inquiry for prime city lard, and 200 tces sold at 10½c. Country cannot be sold above 10c.

New Advertisements.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, and Diseases of the Eye, Ear and Air Passages.

DRS. LIGHTHILL,
Of 24 Saint Mark's Place, N. Y.,
HAVE OPENED AN OFFICE IN CHICAGO AT THE TREMONT HOUSE, ROOM 21, WHICH WILL BE UNDER THE SPECIAL CHARGE OF DR. C. B. LIGHTHILL.

For TESTIMONIALS of their success, see Chicago Tribune, Times and Republican.

Dr. LIGHTHILL can be consulted daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., at the rooms at the Tremont House, Chicago, (Parties will not be received during the regular hours at office.) Office fee, $5. Consultation free. Dr. LIGHTHILL will be in attendance at Dubuque, Iowa, on Monday, May 18th, and will remain every week until further notice. Dr. LIGHTHILL's permanent address is 24 Saint Mark's Place, New York.

Dr. LIGHTHILL's recent work, "A Popular Treatise on the Ear, its Diseases and Treatment," for sale by CLARK, GRISWOLD & CO., 18 Broadway, New York, and at all booksellers.

TESTIMONIAL.

From Rev. John Pye, D.D., Professor in Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Dr. LIGHTHILL:—Dear Sir: I have been cured by you of a painful deafness in one ear, which had existed for many years, and which I had considered incurable. The effect of your treatment was to restore the hearing of that ear perfectly, and I have no hesitation in recommending you to those who are afflicted with deafness. Yours, truly, JOHN POST.

Schenectady, Feb. 1, 1863.

Testimonials from Rev. Dr. Potts, Rev. Dr. Cheever, Rev. Dr. Hitchcock, Rev. Dr. Lowrie, Rev. Dr. Hague, and many others, can be seen at the office of Dr. LIGHTHILL, at the Tremont House, Chicago.

Dr. LIGHTHILL is confining his practice to the diseases mentioned in his card, and is prepared to guarantee a cure in all cases undertaken by him. Persons at a distance can be cured at their own homes by addressing Dr. LIGHTHILL, and enclosing the fee. Dr. LIGHTHILL will be at the Tremont House, Chicago, every week during the remainder of the year, with the exception of the week commencing June 1st.

ROBERT CLIVE, Book-Keeper.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, &c.

DR. LIGHTHILL:—Dear Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that the result of your treatment of my deafness has been entirely successful. I can hear perfectly well, and have been cured in a very short time. I have no hesitation in recommending you to those afflicted with deafness. Yours, truly, JOHN ROST.

Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, &c.

Dr. LIGHTHILL:—Dear Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that I have been entirely cured of deafness by your treatment, and of catarrh, from which I had suffered for many years. Yours, truly, H. G. SOLLY.

Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

CATARRH CURED.

[From Rev. P. Kennedy, Lyons, Iowa.]

LYONS, Iowa, March 7, 1863.

DR. LIGHTHILL:—Dear Sir: I have been much benefited by your treatment of my deafness and catarrh. I have received no medicine from any other source, and have not used any myself. I have no hesitation in recommending you to those afflicted with deafness or catarrh. Yours, truly, P. KENNEDY.

Proprietor Delavan House, Albany, N. Y.

DEAFNESS, CATARRH, &c.

Dr. LIGHTHILL:—Dear Sir: I have pleasure in informing you that I have been entirely cured of deafness by your treatment, and of catarrh, from which I had suffered for many years. Yours, truly, H. G. SOLLY

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

HISTORY URGENTLY WANTED.

The historian of this period, in writing down the list of success commensurate with the means employed in the reduction of the rebels to submission, will have no difficulty in finding out the reason why so many campaigns have failed: The General-in-Chief and the President, to the latter of whom all controverted matters are at last referred, have far too much to do. Gen. Halleck, essentially, who is a dull and heavy man, without readiness and quickness of apprehension, constitutionally lethargic, and, of course, not greatly given to labor, is overburdened with work. It is a peculiarity of his that he must not only make or consent to all comprehensive plans, but keep the run of the details by which such plans are carried out. Hence, while the business of his office in Washington is fully done, the affairs of each one of the Departments lag. The field of operations is large. It comprehends a vast empire in area, containing an army unparalleled in modern times for its size. To master the geography of the many theatres of operations, so as to be minute and accurate, is a task from which most men would be glad to be relieved. Add to it the thousand facts of which must be settled and adjusted, one to the other,—facts appertaining to ammunition, ordnance, commissary and quartermaster's stores, the relations of one army to the other, and the relations of all to the naval force on the sea and on the inland waters, and we have an accumulation of labor sufficient to break any one man down. To keep a general supervision over the army of the Potomac alone—to see that it is constantly in a state of efficiency, that the plans of its commander are in accord with other movements, and that it is properly supplied with what an army needs—would be work enough for all the ability that Gen. Halleck has. But see what is imposed upon him: The direction of operations in Missouri, the supervision of Grant's movements, of Rosecrans', of Burnside's, of Hunter's, Foster's, Peck's and Banks'—not supervision alone, but the mastery of the details by which the movements are carried on. Is it any wonder that so many things go awry—that the failure to take Vicksburg a year ago stands as a disgraceful record against us—that Grant's Mississippi campaign was a dead and barren failure—that Rosecrans is idle—that Banks has not done half that was expected of him—that Hunter is accomplishing nothing—that Hooker is but half supported? It is not within the scope of any but a Napoleonic intellect to plan and to furnish the means of success for all these. What is wanted is a greater division of labor. Old Abe is a competent head. His record shows that he has not a man about him who is his equal in sagacity and judgment, even in military affairs. He, to whom everything not elsewhere decidable is referred, who studies and debates and decides everything, needs other and more advisers—not a wrangling, jealous, military board of old grannies, who are fit for no active service in the field, but a man to whom the West, another to whom the Centre, and a third to whom the East may be confided—the President to correct their mistakes and bring their plans into harmony. Who in the West doubts that by a proper attention on the part of some intelligent head who had the delegated authority to act, the Mississippi could have been cleared a year ago, and that before the time for winter quarters, at the close of the last season, not a rebel army would have been afield in all Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Missouri. We have had an abundance of men, of munitions—of all that makes war successful—to have accomplished all in this quarter that the most ardent patriot could have asked. But we know how much we have lacked of securing what the most moderate men thought attainable. Had the President at his side a military adviser, whose whole duty was a supervision of the affairs of the West, who does not know that East Tennessee, with its important line of communication between Virginia and the Southwest, would now have been an Union stronghold, and that all of the rebellion that is left would be cooped up in the sea-board and two of the Gulf States? We have failed, and the failure has been in Gen. Halleck's office, though not so much due perhaps to lack of ability on his part, as to his want of time to attend to, weigh and intelligently decide upon what was proper to be done. Spread all over the country, his genius for war, if he has any, has been too thin everywhere to be fertile in victories. He has denied commanders all, or nearly all, discretion, holding everything in his own hands; hence his efforts against any one point, have, like a ring directed from Washington, been at too long range; or, to use a better illustration, his fire has been that of a scatter-gun, compared with the execution done by a Springfield rifle. Of course, much has been accomplished. The valor of our Western troops, though sometimes fearfully tried and not unfrequently misdirected, could not be exercised without great results; but the gains, great and important as they are, are not all commensurate with the means invoked.

We write in no spirit of fault-finding, and without the intention to depreciate Gen. Halleck; but to state what the country should know, and in the hope that we may induce at Washington the adoption of a new plan by which we shall hereafter be gratified by more vigorous and effective work, to the end that the rebellion may be thoroughly squelched and the leaders hung before the Summer is done!

ROOM EVEN.

A report comes from Washington that the wife of the rebel General Gustavus W. Smith has applied for and procured a pass to enter our lines and come North, and that she is "expected soon." Gustavus W. Smith is one of the most inexcusable traitors in the rebel army. A Northerner by birth and education, he fell into rebel practices by virtue of his Mozart principles, inculcated under the tuition of Fernando Wood. At the opening of the rebellion he was Street Commissioner of New York City under Wood's appointment. He shortly after obtained a commission in the rebel army, but still continued to exercise the functions of his responsible office under Fernando, until he was finally forced to leave, in great haste, his treachery having been discovered. There is hardly a doubt that Wood knew the position the traitor occupied all the time he was under his influence. His wife went with him and she ought to be permitted to stay with him, in the Dixie he has chosen. At a time when the rebels are robbing, abusing and exiling the families of Union men, the wife of one of the most malignant traitors in the rebel service, can hardly be said to have any claims upon the hospitality of the people of the North.

HOW THE WAR LOOKS.

It is so very unfashionable in certain literary and political quarters, to talk of Providence as the great regulator of human affairs, that a good Christian man who holds to that faith, finds it a hard matter to get the words out of his mouth, and must do something of a here if he venture to utter the them in any drawing room where the senses are top-sawyers. For Providence, like the negro, is contraband in these circles, and has no longer any social status, nor any more relation to the logic of thought, and the method of reason.

It is an old and venerable belief, nevertheless, and comes down to us from a very ancient authority, stamped with the image and superscription of the greatest and profoundest minds of all ages; and in the absence of something better than luck and chance as substitutes for it, one may hope to stand acquitted before the judgment seats both of the intellect and the conscience, if he still reverently adheres to it.

The history of the past two years is a remarkable illustration—if not of a direct interference of super-mundane power in the great phenomena of the war—then at least, in what seems to be a more than human fashioning of them, so far as results are concerned, in the interests of humanity and civilization. At the commencement of the rebellion, the slave power to all appearance, had immensely the advantage of the Federal Government, which it had gained by means the very basest of which we have any record in the annals of mankind. Nearly the entire physical and moral power of the Government, with the Executive at the head, was in open or covert league with the rebels. Our arsenals were seized, and tens of thousands of arms were stolen from their chambers, to be used against us; our mints were violated and pillered; the public treasury had been defrauded to an enormous extent, and the proceeds had found their way to the coffers of Jeff. Davis through the treachery of Floyd, the Judas Iscariot of his country, whose name no man utters without a curse. The war ships of the Republic were sent into distant seas, far away from all chances of help or succor; and the whole programme of events and circumstances looked darkly and frowningly upon the nation.

The design of the rebels was to build up a distinct and separate government, based upon Slavery, in opposition to the principles of modern civilization and in direct antagonism to the genius of Christianity, and the universal sympathies of man. Their hope of success lay in the known adherence of tens of thousands in the Free States to their cause, and enterprise; in the apathy of others, in the general contempt for the negro, and in the divisions which they foresaw would be created, as the result of their thirty years teaching, even amongst liberals of a certain class, respecting State Sovereignty, and the right of a State to secede from the great Federal compact which constitutes the nation.

The game, thus far, was in their own hands, and confident of victory, they opened the attack from Fort Moultrie; that first dreadful gun which boomed over all oceans, and round the world, which bold its breath with terror and amazement, being literally its own death knell, sounded in the ears of the nations.

From that time to this, through reverses, defeats, triumphs, and crowning glories of victory, through discouragements, and disappointments, in spite of disaffection, and the heartless schemes of traitors, in our very midst, to destroy the Union, to embarrass the Government, to aid and assist the rebels—there has been a great and perpetual light in Heaven, as of the shadow of God's approving smile, upon the cause for which we freemen of the North are fighting; and in moments of darkest despondency, the National heart has been suddenly illuminated by it, cheered and brightened into fresh hope, and roused to deeper courage and a nobler daring.

At first the pillar of cloud was apparently with us in our councils, and marches, and battles, and the pillar of fire with the rebels. We needed such discipline as we received—such wisdom as we gathered from disaster and defeat. For we were in all things too boastful, too contemptuous of the enemy and his resources, too certain of victory. It is the case of all green, strong men—they are over-confident; and a sound whipping now and then is a good cure for that sort of disease.

We deplore the humiliation of Bull Run; but it was the best thing that could have happened to us. It checked the arrogance of our armies; it flung us back upon a solider metal than that; it taught us endurance, providence, forethought; the unspeakable value of those great primal necessities of military life, discipline namely, and obedience. Further than this, it woke up the slumbering lion in the nation's heart, and his sullen and resolute roar shook the land in muffled thunders—and the nation itself stood up as one man, ready to hurl all his forces against the enemy.

Then the reaction commenced. The scenery shifted—the pillar of fire moved over to our side. A definite war policy was announced by the Commander in Chief of the armies. Slavery was abolished in Columbia District, as the first complement of it, and from that moment it seemed that the girths of the nation were strengthened, and its arm endowed with irresistible power. The misleading eye which watches motives as well as actions, flung a sunburst of encouragement upon the struggling, battling North, now doubly armed with cannon, and the purposes of Providence, which there is no resisting. The territories are sacred to liberty; no more of God's earth, tenanted by the United States shall be polluted by the presence of Slavery. Republican institutions which have never yet had a fair trial—which have maintained their sway and status in civilization despite the oligarchy whose hands were always at the throat of them, will grow up when the war is over, into more stately proportions and grander developments, and the European despots will laugh, not heartily, but bitterly, as they contemplate the result.

See what has been done in eighteen months. The North has gained half the territory claimed by the South; she has consolidated into her own interests Maryland, Kentucky, Delaware, Western Virginia, most of Tennessee, large portions of Louisiana and Arkansas, and the great State of Missouri. She has blockaded every Southern port. Her gunboats have run the batteries of Vicksburg, and Porter and Grant have reduced and taken, and now occupy Grand Gulf, at the mouth of the Black River; and the way is open for the march of our armies to the rear of that stronghold which has so long defied our assaults and strategy; and in a short time the mighty Mississippi—main artery of the Republic—will once more become the highway of the commerce of the West, open from its sources to the Gulf.

If there is no Providence in all this, there is something very like to a Providence, which we are content to trust to the end. Nor have we ever doubted for a moment that the great experiment of human government in these States, so bravely conducted hitherto, is the darling scheme of God himself, upon the success of which he has set the seal of his approbation.

BOOBY BROOKS.

Booby Brooks, of the New York *Express*, wants to be a Brigadier and lead a Copperhead army against "the miserable creatures in straps and lace." At the Mozart Peace Meeting, he roared after this fashion: "As long as they leave us the ballot box our victory is sure; and if they do not leave us the ballot box, by the eternal God I will be willing to lead an army, if you will trust to my leadership, to resist all such tyranny in active opposition." It is remarked by the New York papers that not a man of the crowd volunteered to follow this self-appointed leader. Of course they didn't. They know what a cowardly scamp Brooks is.

[F] We learn from the letter of a gentleman who was through the recent brilliant campaign of Gen. Grant up to the time the enemy crossed the Big Black in the regress towards Vicksburg, that in starting on the movement, the General dishburdened himself of everything, setting an example to his officers and men. He took neither a horse nor a servant, overcoat nor blanket, nor tent, nor camp chest, not even a clean shirt. His only baggage consisted of a tooth brush. He shared all the hardships of the private soldier, sleeping in the front and in the open air, and eating hard tack and salt pork. He wore no sword, had on a low crowned dilleon's hat, and the only thing about him to mark him as a military man, was his love of cigars, of which he had, per cent. On the battle field he was constantly present, cheering on the columns, and into the very thickest of the fight, inspiring the troops by his imperturbable coolness and bravery.

FROM GRANT'S DEPARTMENT

THE VICTORY AT BALDWIN'S HILLS (FORT GIBSON.)

Bravery of our Troops.

LETTER FROM GOV. YATES.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
POST GIBSON, MISS., May 6, 1863.

THE FIGHT AT BALDWIN'S HILLS (FORT GIBSON.)

After a series of spirited engagements, and after contesting every foot of ground between the Mississippi and this pleasant village, the Federal army lies at last the battered possession of Fort Gibson.

When my last was written we were at Brinsburg on the Mississippi. We arrived and went into bivouack there at two o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 1st instant. It had been our intention to make a leisurly march to Fort Gibson a little after sunrise, but we were still buried in slumber in the early grey of the morning, when the quick and sharp report of artillery heard in the distance showed that Gen. McClernand was meeting with spirited opposition.

THE ADVANCE.

Shortly after, the General's aid came galloping down the lines, and we were ordered to advance. There were three brigades of us. We marched out from general headquarters to the music of National anthems, and wound up the steep acclivities over which the road to Port Gibson is laid. The scene was most picturesque and exhilarating. In the distance we could hear the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Our boys were eager to join in the fray, and pushed on gallantly. Under these circumstances, you may be sure that notwithstanding the hilly country and steep pathways over which we were compelled to pass, we were not many hours in reaching the vicinity of the battle ground.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The place where the battle was being fought was at "Baldwin's Hills," a range of elevations fifty to 100 feet above the river, with deep ravines between them, and bottom lands filled with dense canebrakes and impassable thickets of vines and briars. The entrance to the plantation was from a deep ravine through which run a deep stream of water. As we approached this stream, orderlies and aids were galloping up and down the road, and driving in the stragglers. Just beyond the river the route lay over a steep hill a hundred feet high, and was crowded with soldiers marching in battle order.

BATTLE SIGHTS.

By the roadside was a *corral* of prisoners, a hundred or more, which McClernand had carlier captured, and a battery of field pieces, which the 8th and 18th Indiana had charged at the point of the bayonet and captured, before 8 o'clock in the morning. It was on the hither side of this ravine alluded to, that the enemy had stationed this battery, with which they so persistently shelled the advance of Gen. Carr. A little farther up were rough arbors of bushes and capacious tents, already filled with the dead and dying. Here lay a man in his last agony, his brain protruding from a frightful fracture in his skull. Another had an arm shot away; the leg of another was hanging by a small tendon. Sad as these sights were, they were nothing to those seen on the top of the hill, where the general hospitals of the 13th and 17th army corps were located.

THE FIGHT.

Of the incidents which transpired before I reached the battle field, and the connection therewith of the different regiments, I cannot speak from observation, and lest I do injustice, I prefer to speak generally or say nothing.

When the advance reached the ravine, at 9 o'clock Thursday night, they were greeted by a heavy fire of artillery from a battery on the opposite hill. At that hour, and in the darkness, they could do nothing to capture it, and so waited patiently until daylight. The fire was kept up all night long without eliciting reply. When the first tinge of sunshine began to tip the eastern hills, they first verified the strength of that position of which they could only guess at midnight. There was skirmishing between the advance guard of both armies lasting from daylight until 9 o'clock, when the 8th and 18th Indiana charged gallantly up the hill, cleared the guns at the point of the bayonet, took possession and turned them upon the fleeing enemy. It was a most gallant affair and those two regiments are deserving of great praise for their conduct. On the top of the hill is a plantation building belonging to Judge Baldwin, of Fort Gibson, surrounded by the Mansion House, negro quarters. The surgeons took possession of the so and soon the horrid implements of death were displayed and the poor fellows whom their comrades and the ambulance corps brought in were turned over to them.

Just beyond the hospitals, the road turns to the right and left, one leading to Fort Gibson and Rodney, and the other to Bayou Pierre and Grand Gulf. The latter road that the enemy retreated, and made a stand upon the elevation commanding the approach, near a small church, standing in an open field. The fight around this church was very severe, and the position was most gallantly contested. In the open green, I counted, two hours after, the dead bodies of not less than twenty men, all but two of whom were rebels. In one spot, not four feet square, were five dead bodies, and close behind them eight grey horses, belonging to a rebel battery, all of whom had been killed by the concussion of a single shell. Driven from this point, the enemy retreated to the next hill, which was near the junction of the Fort Gibson and Rodney roads. Here was another stand, with another fight and another retreat, until the enemy were driven to the range of hills extending around, and a mile distant from Baldwin's position. Here they had stationed their reserves, and here they evidently expected to make their great fight.

THE BATTLE GROUND.

The position was an excellent one. The country is a series of hills and ravines, and upon the tops of the former the enemy had placed his line of battle. This line was crescent shaped, the right resting near and north of the Fort Gibson Road, and the left upon the Rodney Road. Of course their centre lay between these.

THE BATTLE AGAIN.

Our first attack was upon his centre, and was composed of regiments from Gen. Carr's and Gen. Hovey's Divisions. The point of attack, the centre, gave way under the impetuous gallantry of our boys, and the rebel line was broken. Its forces fled in his left, from which, after a furious struggle, in which a large number of regiments were engaged, he was forced to retire with great loss. Later, he massed his troops on his right, and by their skilful disposition, aided by his intimate knowledge of the topography of this region, he compelled us to retire. Being subsequently reinforcements were sent, and after a brilliant engagement, lasting for two hours, in which these gloomy surroundings did not prevent as sleeping soundly upon the green sward.

AT FORT GIBSON.

During the early evening Gen. Logan's division was sent to the left, and bivouacked in the field three miles away. This morning we entered Fort Gibson, and have unquestioned possession. The enemy have crossed Bayou Pierre, Little Bayou Pierre suspension bridge, an iron structure, and burned it before them, and we are forced to rebuild it before pursuit can be recommenced. The enemy are just within sight, and deserters say they will make a stand there.

HONORABLE MENTION.

It would be invidious to particularize, when all did so excellently well. I have not heard of a man or officer in this division of command, who in this brilliant battle did not do his whole duty. There was no faltering or yielding—no one who did not give his day's labor for his country. I cannot forbear to allude to the distinguished services rendered by Gen. Carr on our left and the letter on our right, by Gen. John E. Smith's and Gen. John W. Stevenson's brigades. Other brigades did as well, but I speak of these because I was brought more immediately in contact with their officers. Gen. Benton particularly distinguished himself, by his coolness and bravery in the charge upon the battery on the morning of Friday. Gen. Grant and Gen. Hovey were personally on the field, and in person directed the movement.

REBEL CASUALTIES.

In the charge upon the battery, Friday morning, the rebel General J. F. Tracy was struck in the forehead by a minnie bullet, and instantly killed. His body was brought into Fort Gibson, where it was to-day interred by his personal friends.

Of course we cannot tell the enemy's loss in killed and wounded. The dead on both sides still remain unburied, but from what I have seen, I should estimate his loss in killed 500, and wounded 800, and in prisoners 800. The latter we have in corral. Besides the officers killed, we have as prisoners, Lieut. Col. Pettus of the 30th Alabama, and brother of Governor Pettus of Mississippi, and Captain Pratt of the same regiment. We have yet in hospital over a hundred whom he could not remove.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

I wish I could say that this brilliant victory had been obtained with little loss of life, but cannot. No one could listen to the long roar of rebel cannon and see the hasty line of battle appear on the crest of the hill, and the rebel infantry without having the conviction agreet upon him, that not all the watchers of our loved ones at home could escape anxiety and pain.

The wounded are doing healthily, so did our own boys will recover. Gen. Carr is fully but severely wounded. We lost no prisoners. I send you the following list of the wounded whose names have been reported up to date, Friday night.

Of course they were those wounded early in the engagement. When the report was made out, the fight was still progressing, with the result to send you a full list, of both killed, wounded and missing.

Lieut. Col. Mitchell, 18th Ohio, severely.
Maj. Sutchen, 1 26th Ohio, slightly.
Capt. Hall, 1 26th Ohio, severely.
E. B. Hovey, 1 26th Ohio, severely.
Lieut. Col. Wilson, 1 26th Ohio, severely.
Isaac Wagoner, 1 26th Ohio, severely.
Lieut. Col. Wilson, 1 26th Ohio, severely.
Jesse D. Elkins, C, 26th Ill., seriously.
John Gardner, D, 18th Ind., severely.
Capt. Crawford, C, 18th Ill., slight.
Wm. Gardner, D, 18th Ind., serious.
Geo. Gossler, D, 18th Ind., serious.
Geo. Frank, C, 54th Ohio, serious.
W. Goodin, G, 2d Ohio, serious.
Geo. C. Moody, C, 2d Ohio, serious.
E. E. Richard, C, 2d Ohio, slight.
Wm. Musgrove, E, 2d Iowa, dead.
Capt. W. W. Ohle, K, 2d Ohio, slight.
Capt. Wm. Wilson, C, 2d Ohio, serious.
Joseph C. Gil Ohio, slight.
Lieut. Col. Cowles, F, 2d Ohio, serious.
Lieut. Col. Cowles, F, 2d Ohio, serious.
Lieut. Chas. B. Goodwin, F, 2d Ohio, slight.
Lieut. Col. Cowles, F, 2d Ohio, slight.
Lieut. Col. Cowles, F, 2d Ohio, slight.
Lieut. Col. Cowles

Special Notices.

IODINE WATER.

100 Grains Cabot

GLASSWARE

DR. JAMES, (formerly of New

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

ELEGANT SUMMER

AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—To

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and fa-

DIPTHERIA! DIPTHERIA!!

THROAT AND LUNG DIS-

DRUNKENNESS CURED.—

LADIES, READ! A TREAS-

The Casket of Pearls!

DRY GOODS AND CLOT

WM. A. BUTTERS &

Corner of Dearborn and Washing-

REAL ESTATE SALE.—To

AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS,

CATARRH,

And Diseases of the Air Passages.

DR. HILLIARD—Long and fa-

THE CONFESSIONS AND EX

NERVOUS INVALID.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S

SPRING AND SUMMER

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!!

LADIES, READ! A TREAS-

AUCTION SALE

BOOTS AND SHOE

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54 LAKE STREET,

Every Tuesday and Thurs

AT 9 A.M. PROMPT,

AGRICULTURAL IMP

BY E. & W. MORG

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CONDEMNED AND CAPTU

HORSES

AND

BROOD MARES, ET

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COMMENCING EACH MORNING

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45 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

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THE MERCHANTS, FARMERS

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THE CORN EXCHANGE

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UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S

ESTATE OF HENRY B. GOOD-

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL

WORKS!

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Celebration of the Camp Jackson Anniversary—The Gathering Countenances—Patriotic Outbursts—Gen. Frost's Arrest—The Gallant 17th Illinois—Gen. Lyon—Gen. Sweeny—Gen. Halleck, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

St. Louis, May 11, 1863.

Time makes all things even. To-day, while I write, the clang of trumpets and the stirring strains of brass bands, and the fluttering of a thousand flags, tells of the celebration of the Camp Jackson capture. By general consent of Union men, it is a holiday, and is quite that secessionists may not show their spite by secular occupations, the Provost Marshal has ordered all places of business to be closed at noon. It is really amusing to witness the enthusiastic displays of bunting from the stores and houses of men whose sympathy with the traitors at Camp Jackson was manifested two years ago in a dozen different ways. A flag is flying from the window of one individual who two years ago belonged to an organization known as the Constitutional Guard, which was presided over by Henry N. Hart, who has since been indicted for treason. This individual, in common with others, when reports came that the "Dutch" were taking Camp Jackson, seized his gun and started in hot haste for the Camp ground. What he and others would have done had the rebel commander, Gen. Frost concluded to resist Capt. Lyon, may never be known, as the camp had been surrendered when this citizen rebel arrived near the spot. But to-day this person affects loyalty, and hoists the starry emblem upon his house with as much zeal as anybody.

This celebration recalls hundreds of similar instances of conversion of rebel sympathizers. It would be a fine remembrance if the secret proceedings of a certain caucus held in the Mayor's office after the capture of Camp Jackson could be published. Half the men who took part in that contest prepared a memorial to the President to remove Capt. Lyon for an alleged outrage on the rights of Missourians have since held Government contracts of various kinds, and out of the whole batch present not more than three or four would consent to say other appellation than that of Union Men. The power of the Government idisplayed in the rescue of the Camp Jackson traitors unquestionably saved the State and turned weak-kneed, shaky men into strong Union citizens. It is fitting that the day be honored.

Since the retreat of Marmaduke, rebel movements in this State have been rather scarce. The contraction of our military lines in the southwest, has, undoubtedly, marred some of the rebel plans. Gen. Cabell is reported in full possession of Fayetteville, marching there the third day after its evacuation by Col. Harrison. Its occupation without resistance, has probably been heralded as a great victory for Gen. Cabell in Arkansas. The guerillas are forced to quit their late stamping ground between Springfield and Fayetteville, by the withdrawal of our troops to the former place. Our lines now stretch from Springfield to Cassville, and thence to Newtonia. As there is nothing for guerillas to steal or eat in the country, they will be forced to abandon it. This circumstance may increase the troubles with guerillas once more west of Warrensburgh and in the vicinity of Independence, though Gen. Blunt's precautions may prevent any serious mischief.

The troops who were employed under Gen. Vandever, to pursue Marmaduke to the Arkansas line, had a hard time of it. The 1st Nebraska and 97th Illinois regiments were the only infantry in the expedition, and they marched almost as fast as the cavalry. The gallant 97th Illinois arrived here from Cape Girardeau on Saturday. It is only a little less than two years since they first entered the city under the General of whom White who was their Colonel. The bright regimental flag then borne so proudly has been bathed in the blood of battle many times since then. But that is no disgrace, and the boys are proud of these scars of its tatters and scars. They are in the procession to-day with bright muskets and about hearts, stepping off as buoyantly as if the scene were the brightest of the war. There are few who have a nobler record and who are more eager for the fray than the boys of the 97th Illinois—a Chicago regiment.

Considerable discussion and been had, on account of the proceedings of the loyal German's at Concordia Point, Saturday, the true Camp Jackson anniversary. The object avowed in the call for the meeting, was to recommend measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war, including, among other things, the removal of Gen. Halleck. As the last proposition was deemed a breach of decorum in a city under martial law, Gen. Davidson issued an order requiring the Germans to discard this feature of their programme. Hon. Henry T. Blow, ex-representative to Congress from the second district, has publicly protested against this interference with the Germans, and declared their right to freely avowing his belief that Gen. Halleck is not the right man in the right place. The Germans held their meeting, and their speakers vigorously denounced Gen. Halleck as an imbecile, and the assemblage passed a series of resolutions setting forth the principles on which the war ought, in their judgment, be conducted, and declaring that for the reasons alleged they think Gen. Halleck ought to be removed. The resolutions declare that the right to peaceably petition the President for a redress of grievances should not be abridged. The *Democrat* mildly reproves their indiscretion.

Glory, hallelujah! General Davidson has squelched the Chicago *Times* from the St. Louis district, which includes this and forty other counties, about one-fourth of the territory of the State, and covering two-fifths of the population. The Columbus *Crisis*, N. Y. Democratic, *Freeman's Journal*, and Louisville *Union*, are included in the prescription. What will the Seventh *Times* say now? Will it denounce Gen. Davidson as an Abolitionist? Wide of the mark if it does. Gen. Davidson hails from Virginia—was appointed to West Point as a Virginian and graduated as a son of the Old Dominion. He has been a regular army officer for years, and though he believes in the right of the President to issue his Proclamation of Freedom, as a war measure, his friends disclaim any abolition sympathy in his behalf. The fact is that every officer whose loyalty is worth a pinch of snuff, clearly sees that the leadings of the Chicago *Times* are infinitely worse than the ravings of the lunatics of the Charleston *Mercury*.

Gen. Vandever has gone to Rolla to assume command of the Army of the Frontier during the absence of General Herron, who is expected back from Pittsburgh daily. Gen. Vandever's pursuit of Marmaduke, though unsuccessful in catching the rebel army by a mass, was really one of the most vigorous affairs of the war. All that saved the rebels was the destruction of bridges in their rear. All honor to the Iowa commander.

The Conservative Emancipationists are in great agony lest another Republican Congressional victory at the polls should occur in this city. An election is doubtless to be held to fill the vacancy in the St. Louis delegation to the State Convention, caused by the expulsion of Uriel Wright. No candidates have yet been regularly nominated, but it would be nothing strange to see the Conservative Emancipationists supporting a Copperhead in preference to a Radical—but whatever the Radicals support will be rejected.

Gov. Gamble has refused to order an election in Cole county, wherein Jefferson City is located, for a delegate to fill the vacancy caused by the absconsion of J. Proctor Knott to the rebel army, and it is intimated that the Governor's fear of the election of a radical from the State Capital is the motive of refusal, though His Simple-hearted Excellency puts it off on the State convention for not declaring the vacancy.

General C. E. Hovey, of Illinois, is in town—and professes to have the most indubitable evidence of his innocence in the alleged serious speculations mentioned before the McDowell investigating commission. He came North to attend the proceedings of that commission, but, on arrival at Cairo, found he had passed the commission going down the river. He returns Southward immediately.

The alleged frauds in the weight and quality of the army bread furnished by contractors, in this city, should be visited with the direst vengeance. If satisfactorily offered the person appointed to inquire into the matter, who is now engaged in investigation. He left for Louisville a few days since—the contractors in that city, as well as in Cincinnati, being involved equally with the St. Louis parties.

The report from the Yazoo River that the Cincinnati was badly injured in the attack on Haines' Bluff has created considerable talk among gun-boat men and engineers. The damage to the vessel was believed to be as nearly irreparable as wood and iron will allow, and the reported disabling in the first engagement is a matter of amazement.

The expulsion of several secessionists who have been arrested recently, is said to be one of the fixed certainties of the future.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

TOUCHING TESTIMONIAL.—President Lincoln cuts down his little son with a beautiful bequest of rare and fragrant flowers, and a wreath of evergreens, decked with flowers, to be placed on the coffin of Gen. Berry, who fell while gallantly leading a charge at Fredericksburg.

—A marriage is noticed in the Danbury (Ct.) *Times*, in which the happy pair are unusually explicit in stating their position. They say: "No cards, no receptions, no wedding tour."

—Gov. Seymour of New York has vetoed the Broadway Railroad bill, for the following reasons: 1st. It is unconstitutional in permitting the use of the streets and avenues on which it runs without the consent of the city government, and without providing any compensation for such use. 2d. The owners of stages and omnibuses, he thinks, should be protected in their long-enjoyed rights. 3d. The present Legislature will in all probability, if successful, lead an unfair and still more objectionable bill.

—The Quaker *Chronicle* says that fifteen respectable negro boys of Baltimore have petitioned the Legislature of Maryland to allow them to enlist in the Eighth Regiment in Baltimore, and the reason the Colonel was allowed to decline accepting the Colonel was allowed to decline accepting the services of the boys was because it would be a violation of the law of the State.

—It should be borne in mind that the Emperor of China is said to have ordered a number of improved vessels of war from the United States of late, but it is generally believed that the Emperor is *fooled* among them. Other Canadian journals report that arms, munitions and military stores are on the way to Quebec and Montreal on board ship canals.

—From all cities and towns bordering on the Ohio we have intelligence of rapid increase in population during the past few months, and great scarcity of dwelling houses. The tide of emigration to the Northwest pours in from all portions of the States infested with guerillas.—*London Journal of Commerce*.

Lumber.—We are informed by a gentleman of this city, engaged in the lumber business, that about eighty million feet of logs have been cut and got into the streams carrying into the Saginaw, which will be sawed in the mills along the river during the summer. About two-thirds of all the lumber to be cut from these logs is already sold, though sawing has not yet commenced. So great is the demand for lumber at the present time, that for the grades which two years ago brought only two and a half, five, seven, eleven and sixteen dollars per thousand, five, ten, fifteen and twenty-five dollars can now be obtained. These prices are based on actual sales made by parties in this city. Supposing the average price of all the qualities to be fourteen dollars per thousand, then the lumber to be sawed in the Saginaw Valley this year will bring one million one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.—*Saginaw (Mich.) Republican, May 9th.*

Medicinal.

TO THE LADIES OF AMERICA

MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!
MORE VALUABLE THAN GOLD!

Dr. JOHN L. LEON'S

FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS!
FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS!
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FRENCH PERIODICAL DROPS!

FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,
FOR FEMALES,

Suffering from Irregularity of the system from whatever cause.

IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!
IT IS SURE TO CURE!

It is impossible to enjoy the blessing of health, and virtually be in a sickly, suffering state. All the functions are regular. What they are obstructed, nature makes her efforts to relieve herself by various other means. Then the causes of misery are manifold, the patient usually commences doctoring himself, and the use of DR. LEON'S PERIODICAL DROPS according to its easy, and unmistakably terminates a miserable life.

IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!
IT REMOVES ALL OBSTRUCTIONS!

IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!
IT IS A PERFECT REGULATOR!

BEAR IN MIND,
BEAR IN MIND,
BEAR IN MIND,

THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE
THAT I GUARANTEE

MY DROPS TO CURE.

BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!
BUY THE BEST!

BUY THE SAFEST!
BUY THE SAFEST!
BUY THE SAFEST!

BUY THE SUREST!
BUY THE SUREST!
BUY THE SUREST!

WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS
WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS
WHICH IS LYON'S DROPS.

THEY ACT LIKE A CHARM.

By strengthening and invigorating, and restoring the system to a healthy condition, it moderates all excess, and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

To Married Ladies,

They are peculiarly adapted.

SURE TO DO GOOD!
SURE TO DO GOOD!
SURE TO DO GOOD!

CANNOT DO HARM
CANNOT DO HARM
CANNOT DO HARM

I could furnish any quantity of testimony of its efficacy from my own patients, but the practice of puffing boogus and fictitious cures before the public is a prevailing one that is detestable. My object is to place my medicine before the public, and allow to make merits for itself. It is universally known of the American Indian, that not ten perfectly healthy ones can be found in any village.

BE WISE IN TIME!
BE WISE IN TIME!
BE WISE IN TIME!

Let not disease destroy your constitution. Try a bottle of DR. LEON'S PERIODICAL DROPS, and you will be satisfied that I am no impostor. Tell your afflicted friend what relief you have found. Let honor, not dollars, be your motive, and thereby confer a favor more valuable than gold. I have just received the testimony of a lady who has been suffering two or three years; she had applied to several physicians in vain, when she called, and one bottle of my DROPS entirely cured her.

ONE BOTTLE CURES!
ONE BOTTLE CURES!
ONE BOTTLE CURES!

In almost every case.

DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!
DO NOT BE IMPOSED UPON!

Put out this out and send it to your Druggist, and if he has not got it, make him buy it for you, and it can be obtained of the General Agents of the United States.

G. G. CLARK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price, $1.00 per bottle.

Country Druggists and the Trade supplied at the proprietor's prices, by

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32 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.
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DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

THE

GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK, AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, TOOTH ACHE, EAR ACHE AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, The great natural Bone Setter,

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Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately, and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is the best remedy for sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Has been used by more than 5 million people, and all say it is the best Liniment in use.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment Is for sale by all Druggists.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct.

For sale by LORD & SMITH, General Western Agents, 32 Lake street, Chicago, and by druggists generally. myl4-6162-1y

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.

Semi-annual Water Tax due May 1st, 1863.

The Board of Public Works have announced the necessity to be paid on water rents or assessments, the city ordinance requires a discount of five per cent. for prompt payment. If collected after the first day of May, 1863, and the same will be charged and collected. Office of the Board of Public Works, Chicago, April 15, 1863.

W. TISDALE, Secretary.

CATARRH! CATARRH!

DR. SHULTZ'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY.

This remedy is now offered to the public as a sure cure for Catarrh in its worst forms. The proprietor has been afflicted with this disease for many years, and has tried all the remedies he could hear of, but found no relief until he was induced to try the remedy he now offers to the public. He is willing to refer to any person who has used it, and will guarantee a cure in every case. Price $1.00 per bottle. Sold by druggists generally. Depot, 120 Fulton street, New York.

ST. MARY'S HALL.

Rev. Rt. Rev. W. K. Odenheimer, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey—Proprietor.

The Rev. Wm. E. Smith—Principal.

The Summer Session will commence on Wednesday, May 6th, 1863. Parents and Guardians desiring to place their children or wards in a first class Boarding School, will find this Institution worthy their patronage. Terms, $250 per annum. Circulars may be had at the Bookstore of Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago, or by addressing the Principal, Burlington, Iowa.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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Gold and Velvet Decorations, Hand Prints, Machine Satins, White and Dark Blanks, Borders, Fire Screens, etc., etc.

WINDOW PAPERS

Gold and Gumpos Muslins, and Oil Shades Hollands, Cords and Tassels, Patman and Pendulum CURTAIN FIXTURES.

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WAREHOUSE,

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Portable Spring Mattress,

Curled Hair, Short Hair, Husk, Excelsior and Sea Grass Mattresses.

Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Blankets, Comforts, White & Colored Bed Spreads, Sheets and Pillow Slips.

ALSO,

Curtain Cornices,

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A large assortment of WHITE LACE CURTAINS

STEAM CURED FEATHERS,

The only place in the city.

E. G. L. FAXON,

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Curled Hair, Husks, Excelsior, Tow, Twine, Springs, Burlaps, &c., AT WHOLESALE.

The Highest Price Paid for LIVE GEESE FEATHERS,

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Of every description.

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BURLAPS,

FLOUR,

GRAIN,

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HAM AND FEED BAGS.

Second hand bags always on hand.

Particular attention paid to shipments.

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GREENBACKS are GOOD,

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ROBACK'S are BETTER

Stomach Bitters.

Ten thousand bottles sold in one month. The most popular Stomach Bitters in use.

Roback's Bitters.

Good for all derangements of the Stomach, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, and general debility.

Roback's Bitters.

They possess wonderful tonic properties, giving tone to the appetite and digestive organs.

Roback's Bitters.

Debilitated Ladies and sedentary persons will find in them an unrivalled tonic.

Roback's Bitters.

A wineglassful before each meal will remove indigestion and all liver diseases.

Roback's Bitters.

They are better than all Pills, Powders and other nauseous, disagreeable compounds.

Roback's Bitters.

They can be taken without regard to diet. As an appetizer they have no equal.

Roback's Bitters.

They are prepared by an old and skilful physician, from well known vegetable remedies.

Roback's Bitters.

Wherever known they have become a standard family strengthening remedy.

Roback's Bitters.

Try one bottle, and you will always use them and recommend them to others.

Roback's Bitters.

Sold at wholesale by PHILLIPS, FITCH & PULLER, HALL & RUGGLES, MYER, BURNHAM & SMITH, J. H. REED & CO., ROSENFIELD, WRIGHT & CO., HOLMES & CO., Price & Co., Dole & Co., WOODS, FARWELL, MANN & DICKS, BASS, WILLARD, W. B. DILLINGHAM, cor. Van Buren and Sherman street, and by Druggists generally.

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SANO AND OTHER COFFEES.

The SANO has been extensively used in this and other countries, and is highly approved for its

Fine Flavor, Healthful and Nutritious Qualities.

The Coffee consumers Assembly at 1 and is hereby produced to take no other. Try it.

Sold at about Half the Price.

It is ground and put up in Tin Foil to insure to all purchasers a fresh article.

MILES' SANO COFFEE.

In the centre of which is a cut of a lady holding a cup of Fine-cut Coffee, and smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.

FINE CUT CHEWING.

P. A. L. or plain.

Navy Plug, Solace,

Solace Smoking, Cavendish,

Solace Chewing, Cavendish,

Solace Fine Cut Cavendish, Turkish,

or Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE

PRICE OF

FOREIGN

DRESS GOODS!

WICKS, SMITH & CO.,

Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over

200 CASES

FROM AUCTION,

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PRIVATE SALE,

At 25 per cent less than Original Cost.

Also, the leading styles of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates.

WICKS, SMITH & CO.,

81 and 83

Franklin street, New York.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 & 47 LAKE STREET,

Are prepared to show cash buyers of

Saddlery Hardware

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CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES,

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,

Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,

WHIPS AND LASHES,

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All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

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HATS, CAPS, &c.

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WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

Now offer for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

by the package or dozen,

5,000 CASES

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.

Comprising the largest and most complete stock to be found in the West at the new stand, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold at same as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Salmon,	Solferino,
Light Blue,	Scarlet,	French Blue,
Dark Green,	Dark Drab,	Royal Purple,
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A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Ribbons, Feathers, Zephyrs, Worsted, Yarn, Hair, Basket Work, Straw, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all articles of Clothing, Ornaments, &c. Every color in each package.

Especially for Woollen Use.

Manufactured by HOWARD & SILVER, 203 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in every city and town in the United States. Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 32 Lake street, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of

FIELD GLASSES,

Miscellaneous.

GROCERIES.

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,

75 South Water street, Chicago,

Offer for sale AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES to CASH BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,

a well selected stock of

GROCERIES

AT WHOLESALE,

EMBRACING

Sugars, Fish,
Teas, Tobacco,
Coffees, Rice,
Syrups, Spices,
Molasses, Soaps,
Dried Fruit,

WOODEN WARE, and all articles usually handled in the trade.

We have bought most of our Goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all persons in the market to call and examine our stock before purchasing.

myl3-1966-1y EWING, BRIGGS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.

(Formerly 41 Chambers street, New York.)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz.:

BROWN SNUFF.

Mandarin, Dandelion,
Fine Honey, Fine Thistle,
Coffee Sweet, Rappee,
Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish Blackguard, Toast Scotch,
or Landjobber.

☞ Attention is called to the large selection in Rose of Fine-cut Chewing and Smoking Tobaccos, which will be found of a superior quality.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.

FINE CUT CHEWING.

LONG P. A. L. or plain. S. Jack.

Navy Plug, Solace, Solace Smoking, Cavendish,

Solace Chewing, Cavendish, Solace Fine Cut Cavendish, Turkish,

No. 1 Natural Leaf, The Full Cavendish, Turkish, or Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application.

GREAT ATTRACTION

AND HEAVY REDUCTION IN THE

PRICE OF

FOREIGN

DRESS GOODS!

WICKS, SMITH & CO.,

Will offer on Tuesday, the 28th inst., and every day after until closed, their entire stock, including over

200 CASES

FROM AUCTION,

AND

PRIVATE SALE,

At 25 per cent less than Original Cost.

Also, the leading styles of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

In full assortment at a moderate advance from Auction rates.

WICKS, SMITH & CO.,

81 and 83

Franklin street, New York.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

45 & 47 LAKE STREET,

Are prepared to show cash buyers of

Saddlery Hardware

AND

CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,

The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the Northwest, embracing

SPRINGS AND AXLES,

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,

CARRIAGE BODIES AND SEATS,

Enameled Cloth, Patent Leather, &c.

Also, a large assortment of

HORSE COLLARS AND BLANKETS,

WHIPS AND LASHES,

Skirting, Bridle, Collar and Harness

LEATHER.

All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.

AGENTS FOR

Mowry's Springs and Axles, Crocket's Varnishes.

DOLE'S PATENT

Hub Boring Machines and Hollow Augers.

P. HAYDEN, New York. W. V. KAY, Chicago. P. WILSON, Cincinnati.

myl7-2017-1m

HATS, CAPS, &c.

25 Lake Street.

WEBER, WILLIAMS & FITCH

Now offer for

EARLY SPRING TRADE,

by the package or dozen,

5,000 CASES

Hats, Caps, Straw Goods,

UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS,

Palm Leaf Goods, Shaker Hoods, &c.

Comprising the largest and most complete stock to be found in the West at the new stand, most of which was purchased before the late advance in prices, and will be sold at same as can be bought of the best houses in the Atlantic cities.

JOHN GRAY,

DEALER IN

WOODEN WARE, BROOMS,

Pails, Brushes, Mats, Twines, Cordage, Tubs, Churns, Cradles,

Wagons, Chairs, Baskets, &c.

Nos. 15 Fulton and 202 Front Streets, New York.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.

Black,	Light Green,	Light Drab,
Dark Brown,	Pink,	Yellow,
Snuff Brown,	Purple,	Orange,
Light Brown,	Crimson,	Magenta,
Dark Blue,	Salmon,	Solferino,
Light Blue,	Scarlet,	French Blue,
Dark Green,	Dark Drab,	Royal Purple,
	Violet,	

A SAVING OF 50 PER CENT.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods, Ribbons, Feathers, Zephyrs, Worsted, Yarn, Hair, Basket Work, Straw, Kid Gloves, Children's Clothing, and all articles of Clothing, Ornaments, &c. Every color in each package.

Especially for Woollen Use.

Manufactured by HOWARD & SILVER, 203 Broadway, New York. Sold by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in every city and town in the United States. Wholesale Dealers and the Trade supplied at Manufacturers' prices by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 32 Lake street, Chicago.

JUST RECEIVED.—A fresh supply of

FIELD GLASSES,

Miscellaneous.

J. H. REED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRUGS & CHEMICALS,

146 LAKE ST., CHICAGO.

Also, Sole Agents in

PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS,

GLASSWARE,

Burning Oils, Kerosene,

SOAP-MAKER'S STOCK,

Manufacturers' Goods, &c., &c.,

Which we offer at Prices favorable to Western Merchants. Send for Price List.

myl3-1967-1y J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

1863. DRY GOODS,

Staple and Fancy,

FOR THE SPRING,

HARMON, GALE & CO.,

(Successors to Harmon, Allen & Gale)

68 LAKE STREET, Chicago.

We offer to the trade a large and well-assorted stock of

COTTON AND WOOL GOODS,

PRINTS,

COTTONADES,

Yankee Notions, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery

AND OTHER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

We are now largely in stock and are prepared to offer great inducements to close buyers. We solicit an examination from all visiting the market.

HARMON, GALE & CO.

myl3-1968-1m

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

33 & 35 Lake street,

AND 30 WABASH AVENUE,

CHICAGO,

—AND—

135 MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS,

Have the largest and best assorted stock of

CLOTHING,

To be found in the West, including a splendid assortment of

Spanish Linen Coats

AND DUSTERS.

Our Manufactory is at

120 Chambers-st., and 50 Warren-st., New York.

We will sell our Clothing at the

Lowest New York, Philadelphia

—AND—

BOSTON MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.

YOUNG, BROTHERS & CO.

myl6-1985-1m

1863 NEW HOUSE. 1863

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,

37 Lake st. and 43 Wabash avenue,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Our stock of new goods for the Spring trade is now complete full and desirable, comprising the largest and most attractive assortment in the West, and having been purchased previous to the great advance, we are satisfied we have facilities that will enable us to command the selection of importations visiting this market and particularly

ALL CASH BUYERS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.

H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.

myl3-1969-1m

HATS, CAPS AND

Straw Goods

AT WHOLESALE.

E. P. L. BROOM,

(SUCCESSOR TO E. R. KELLOGG & CO.)

50 - - LAKE STREET. - - 50

I have now on hand, and am daily receiving, a large and well selected stock of

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS

SHAKER HOODS, &c.,

suitable for the

Spring and Summer Trade of '63

which I offer to the trade, either by the package or dozen, at

LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES.

Country Merchants, whether purchasing or not, are cordially invited to examine my stock and prices.

E. P. L. BROOM,

Wholesale Dealer in

HATS, CAPS, &c.,

50 LAKE ST. CHICAGO

myl4-2120-2m

STRYKER & CO

CLOAKS!

PLAIN, BRAIDED AND RICHLY

EMBROIDERED.

Circulars and Sacques,

New and Splendid Styles

NOW READY AT

STRYKER & CO.'S,

No. 141 Lake street.

ALSO—JUST RECEIVED,

SUMMER, LAMA, and FINE LAINE WOOL

SHAWLS,

In Seasonable Colors.

DRESS GOODS

SUN UMBRELLAS,

Parasols and Sun Shades,

A large stock now in store.

Bonnet, Trimming and Belt Ribbons.

JOUVIN'S & ALEXANDER'S KIDS.

A large assortment of

HOOP SKIRTS,

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1863.

THE CITY.

PATENT AWARDED.—C. F. Latchiner, of this city, has just been awarded a patent for collapsible boats.

☞ The ship North America has arrived at New York with passengers on board, whose friends procured tickets of Greenebaum & Co.

ROBBERY.—A bold till-tapper, yesterday, stole a five dollar bill from the money-drawer in Dickson's grocery store, 122 Dearborn street.

PERSONAL.—Col. Eldridge, of the 127th Illinois volunteers, is commanded of Richmond Post, La., an important position between Milliken's Bend and Grand Gulf. His health and that of the boys is excellent.

FIRST REGIMENT CHICAGO CITY GUARD.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Rus officers of this regiment will meet to-night at their headquarters in the ZOUAVE armory in Garrett Block, for the purpose of electing field officers for general business.

DEFORMITY TO TAX PAYERS.—By paying their taxes to the Town Collectors before Friday next, the 15th inst., instead of waiting to pay the County Treasurer, tax-payers will save three per cent. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

PERSONAL.—Gen. BROWN, who so ably and gallantly defended Springfield against Marmaduke, in January, is at present in this city en route for St. Louis. He will visit Chicago today. The gallant soldier will meet with a warm reception.

RAILROAD COLLISION.—A freight train on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and the night express passenger on the Michigan Central Railroad, collided at the crossing of their tracks, 26 miles south of this city, yesterday morning. Several cars were smashed, but no person seriously injured.

LARCENY.—Charles Moore, a hotel thief, was yesterday tried before Justice Miller, and held to bail for appearance before the Recorder's Court, in the sum of $400. There are some six or eight cases against him, he having stolen wearing apparel from nearly every prominent hotel in the city.

THE COW ORDINANCE.—Those who reside on the South side, north of Harrison street, who have lost their cows, will probably find them at the Bridewell. Upwards of thirty have been taken there since last Friday, having been found running at large in those limits, in violation of the ordinance.

TO THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.—In the present rush of travel on Michigan Avenue, and while dust is flying, it is eminently desirable that the prisms of water should be sprinkled from the street in front of Dearborn Park. We commend the subject as the prayer of numerous citizens to the Board of Public Works.

PROVOST MARSHAL JAMES.—Wm. James, esq., of this city, yesterday morning, received his official papers from the War Department, as Provost Marshal of this Congressional District. Mr. James will at once assume the duties of his office. Duties which he knows intelligences, integrity and firmness peculiarly qualify him to fulfill.

THE CHICAGO TRIO "STUCKS."—We learn that the Federal tug which has been mentioned as being sunk while attempting to run the Vicksburg batteries, on the 4th inst., was the Stuckes. The Rumsey, of the same age, and built by the same parties (Messrs. Prindiville, of this city,) ran the same blockade successfully two weeks ago, and is now operating below the doomed city.

THE GEM OF ART.—The stereoscopic Gem of Art will be exhibited next week at Bryan Hall, commencing on Monday evening. It is in reality one of the most beautiful and extraordinary exhibitions of art ever presented to the public. Photographic pictures of places, scenes and persons are magnified to immense size and projected upon canvass with all the seeming reality of the stereoscope, producing an illusion which is startling to the senses.

FANCHON.—MISS MITCHELL.—In spite of the storm on Monday evening, the Theatre was filled with an excellent audience to witness the favorite drama of the "Cricket." Her assumption of the character is as near perfection as can be arrived at by the most gifted artist. The play will be repeated this evening, and on Friday, Miss Mitchell will take her farewell benefit, being positively the last night of her engagement this season.

A FUTURE FUROR IN CHICAGO.—One of the greatest musical furors of the day will be produced in this city within a week or so by the presence of fifty of the oldest and most prominent business men of Quincy, Ill., who are coming up here to give a genuine Old Folks Concert. It will be the old boys on a musical bender, and there is sure to be an excitement when they start out. Dr. Nichols of Quincy was in the city yesterday making the arrangements.

THE MATINEE.—Our readers will not forget that the first matinee of the new series takes place this afternoon at Bryan Hall, with a splendid programme, which may be found in our advertising columns. Among the gems of the programme are the andante and scherzo of the Seventh Symphony, the overture to Der Freischutz, and the Souvenir, from the Huguenots. This series of matinees has been commenced at the universal request of the musical public, and will undoubtedly prove a splendid success.

DARINGOUS COUNTERFEITS.—Several counterfeit 5 dollar bills of the Bank of Darmstadt have recently made their appearance in the city. They are rather poorly executed, and readily detected when carefully compared with the genuine.

Since the notice of the arrest of Shanghai George, yesterday, a number of persons have discovered the counterfeit $20 bills, on the Merchants' Bank of New Haven, among their money. This is a dangerous counterfeit, well calculated to deceive.

EXPOSURE.—The police picked up a poor woman, Monday night, who, with an infant in her arms, had been exposed for hours to the storm, and was drenched to the skin. Her husband, Thomas Tobin, is in Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade. For the past eight months she has been in the Poor House, but she left it yesterday, stating that she would rather perish in the street than submit to the rigors of that institution. She asserts that she applied for a night's lodging at the House of Mercy institution, but that, being a Protestant, it was refused. Her husband is a Catholic. She is in a helpless condition, one side being completely paralyzed.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI.—We again call attention to the advertisement in our columns, of this grand excursion, for next week, from this city to Cincinnati. The excursion will leave the West Side Union Depot next Tuesday morning, the 19th, at 9:30, and will go by the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad. The fare for the round trip will be $10 00, and the tickets will allow the excursionists two weeks in which to return. As this is low enough means the best route from here to Cincinnati, there being no change of cars, and as the fare is extremely low, and the excursionists having two weeks in which to return, we advise everybody to go.

REMOVAL.—Among the many changes taking place at this season of the year, we have noticed none with more pleasure than the removal of our friends Poring & Parker to their new and commodious store, 25 River street, where they will continue to wholesale at head-mark and very choice stock of teas, coffees, spices, fancy groceries, fruits, &c. These young men, by an honorable course of dealing, and close application, have established a wide confidence among business men, and justly deserve the large trade they are building up in the Northwest. We wish Messrs. Poring & Parker continued success, and confidently recommend them to our readers, both city and country. Country dealers will especially find it to their advantage to call.

YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD.—A few months ago Master DeGroff was returned to school in this city, on suspicion for that sale of hops and youth's ready-made clothing. They have made it a point to keep the very best quality of goods, substantially made in the latest styles, which they sell in suits or single articles, to suit purchasers. The fitting generation can be supplied with a full outfit, on short notice. The manufacturing department of this house has attained for it a reputation from its fine workmanship and the moderate prices at which it sells goods, which carefully compared with the genuine.

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A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

Serious Disaster to a Michigan Central Railroad Train.

TWO SMASH-UPS IN ONE DAY—ONE MAN KILLED—TWO OTHERS INJURED.

The wonderfully clear record of the Michigan Central Railroad, whose exemption from casualties is both a marvel and a proverb, was infelicitously varied yesterday, by two separate smash-up to which nevertheless attaches the suspicion that the one may have been a sequel of the other. Detailing them in their order of occurrence leaves last for narration the more painful and serious disaster of last evening.

As the Michigan Central Railroad passenger train, due here yesterday morning, made its usual pause at the crossing of the Pittsburgh, Ft. W. & C. about thirty miles from this city, about 5 o'clock a. m., a freight train was standing on the track of the last named road, which proceeded first, when the flagman, an employee of the P., Ft. W. & C., also signalled the M. C. R. R. train to proceed. It did so, reigning upon the signal, and came in collision with a second freight train, unseen to be following the other. The passenger train struck the other squarely, knocking several freight cars into splinters, and severely damaging its own engine, but otherwise receiving no great apparent harm. It came on to this city only a little delayed.

The baggage car of the main train, after an inspection believed to be most rigid, was pronounced all right, and made up in the out passenger train last evening. It is only a surmise, but it is nevertheless regarded more than probable than some lurking defect in this baggage car, was the cause of the painful disaster that overtook the train last evening, about six miles below the city, near Hyde Park. It makes no stop at that station, but was running at high speed, when suddenly a shock was felt; the engine, uncoupled, ran forward, and the train was violently wrecked. The train is made up of the Detroit and Cincinnati trains, which run as one to Michigan City. The first car was a second-class car. This, when uncoupled from the engine, was thrown bodily from the track, to the right. The two following cars were baggage cars, and were both thrown to the left and overturned, the hindmost one projecting across the track, in which position it was run over and crushed by the following passenger car, which, by the momentum of the cars behind it, was driven clear over the wreck and in the passage completely stripped of its trucks. None of its passengers were injured. Its frame was not broken. The damage to the rest of the train was light. The saddest part of the disaster is the injury to three men who were in the Detroit baggage car. These were Samuel Stevenson, baggage master of the Cincinnati train, Wm. Langdon filling the same position on the Detroit train, and Luther Weldon, American Express Messenger. The two latter were very severely bruised, and at first believed to be dangerously hurt, but this was at a late hour last night declared happily otherwise. The injury to Mr. Stevenson, however, is of the most serious character, and it was not believed he could survive when our reporter left the scene. His back was thought to be broken, and a very serious wound was inflicted on his head. He is a resident of this city, and much esteemed by all who knew him.

We cannot but add that it was the grateful conviction of all present last evening, that nothing but the strength and solidity of the Michigan Central cars saved numbers of the passengers exposed in the accident, and never were these qualities better tested, nor stood those they provoked to better stead. It demonstrated what has been often before attested in a more harrowing manner on other roads, that in cases of railroad disaster under ordinary circumstances, the safety of the passengers is secured or exposed precisely in the degree to which the cars are built strong and solid. We dwell upon the point because it is of direct interest to the travelling public.

The remainder of the persons on the train escaped with no worse reminiscences of their danger than the shock, and a few inconsiderable bruises. R. E. Sargent, the agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, was promptly on the spot, and did everything possible for the relief of the sufferers. The passengers were returned to this city, save the wounded, who hospitably and generously received by Capt. Van Allen, of the adjacent Hyde Park Hotel. It deserves to be added that in the baggage car was the box containing the remains of the late lamented father of John L. Wilson, Esq., but it received no harm, and was brought back to this city, and will be sent forward again this morning.

THE CHICAGO REFORM SCHOOL.

Reports of the Superintendent, Teacher and Physician.

INTERESTING STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

We have before us the "Seventh Annual Report of the Board of Guardians of the Chicago Reform School to the Common Council of the City of Chicago for the year ending March 31st, 1863," from which we compose the following summary, giving an interesting statement of the condition of this excellent institution for the past year:

TOTAL NUMBER OF INMATES.

The total number of inmates received into the school since its opening, Nov. 30th, 1856, has been 712. On the 1st of April '62, there were 319 inmates of whom, during the year, one has been discharged because improperly committed, four died, one escaped, and one returned as incorrigible, twenty escaped and fifty-one honorably discharged leaving at present writing 239 in the school. Of these 179 are employed in the different work departments and 60 are absent on monthly tickets of leave. Of those committed, ten confessed to grand larceny, forty-five to petit larceny, thirteen to vagrancy, eleven without homes, four to attempted larceny, seven to truancy, six uncontrollable and one to arson.

NATIONALITY.

The nationality of those committed is as follows:

Illinois, 36; Massachusetts, 1; New York, 18; Pennsylvania, 2; Michigan, 2; Ohio, 5; Indiana 2; Maine, 1; Connecticut, 1; Rhode Island, 1; New Hampshire, 1; Wisconsin, 1; Louisiana, 2; Alabama, 1; Missouri, 1; Ireland, 5; Germany, 4; England, 1; Canada, 1; Unknown, 1.

PARENTAGE.

Their parentage is as follows:

Irish, 47; German, 6; English, 18; Scotch, 2; French, 1; American, 59; Jew, 1; African, 3; Bohemian, 1.

The average age of those committed is twelve years; the oldest in connection with the School during the year, 17½, average number engaged in departments of work on the premises, 175.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

In the laundry there has been washed and ironed 67,320 pieces.

In the knitting room the boys have made 220 pairs of stockings, and repaired 2,171 pairs; also, picked lint for and filled 2,231 pillows.

The amount earned by the boys on work, aside from that required by themselves, is as follows:

In Knitting room	$207 61
Our Own Shoe Shop	191 46
Our Own Blue Shop	201 43
Farm-Cultivating Wheeler	221 00
Total	$1,819 16

In addition to the mending, the boys have made during the year, 143 pr. jackets, 476 pr. pants, 1,000 shirts, 1,000 pr. socks, 516 hdkfs, 1,511 mattress ticks, 136 pillow cases, 58 curtains, 35 aprons, 23 sheets, 104 pillow ticks, 119 towels, 11 spreads, 16 pr. mittens, 160 pr. shoes, 9 prs. boots, besides doing a large amount of coming and repairing.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

The farm and garden, worked exclusively by the boys, have produced during the year as follows:

Potatoes, 823 bu.; peas, 19 bu.; navy beans, 20 bbls.; onions, 115 bu.; beets, 40 bu.; turnips, 30 bu.; cabbages, 1,450 heads; pumpkins, 1,000; hay, 60 tons; pork, 1,561 lbs.; veal, 188 lbs.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The inventory of stores and furniture on hand, March 31st, '63, shows property to the value of $9,720 74.

The expenditures for the year have been as follows: Provisions, $6,155 67; clothing, $3,178 36; household dry goods, $703 07; furniture, $2,458 81; officers' salaries, $4,940 19; fuel, $1,603 01; sundries, $3,603 15. Total, $23,623 31. The receipts for the same time are $1,816 83. The expense has been, during the year, in carrying on the construction of one of the buildings by fire, and the erection of buildings for two divisions of the school.

From the Miscellaneous Report we gather the following interesting items:

AMUSEMENTS VS LIBRARY.

We have also received a donation from Sorbs, from the Young Men's Christian Association, being a copy of the "Child at Home," from the Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, and from the publishers of the Prairie Farmer.

The new library we have received from volunteer donations, and from purchases made from the proceeds of the concerts given by the boys. We have also received donations from Messrs. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Griggs & Co., Scott & Co., Keen & Co., Rand, McNally & Co., Ivison, Blakeman & Co., Mason & Law, Sheldon & Co., Lee & Walker, Wm. Tweedie, Wm. Hamilton, Wm. Hyde, Wm. Hoyt, Wm. Jones, Wm. Lee, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wood, Wm. Wright, Wm. Ward, Wm. Young, Wm. Wilkinson, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Wil